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AND now comes one of the Southern States with an attempt to legislate against hoopskirts. Shades of Jefferson Davis!

It looks very much as if Mr. Cleveland had a big fight before him in trying to shape the action of Congress on the silver question.

SENATOR HILL's speech on his motion to call up the silver bill was virtually a declaration of war against Cleveland. There he lived times ahead.

The difficulty of Mr. Cleveland seems to be that the men whom he desires as Cabinet officers decline them, while the men who will accept are those whom he does not want.

ALREADY there is a growing conviction among Democrats who are for revenue that ex-Governor Gray isn't the man to hit to now. They worship the rising sun in the person of John Gilbert Shaulkin.

THE majority in the House stopped making speeches expressing its devotion to the laboring man yesterday long enough to kill a bill designed to do away with the harmful competition of contract prison labor.

JUDGE ALLEN, the Populist who has been elected United States Senator in Nebraska, measures six feet two in his stocking feet and weighs 235 pounds. Still, there are higher qualifications for a United States Senator.

THE reason why Warden Patten gave the preference to a bidder for prison labor in manufacturing saddletrees, who offered 55 cents, rather than to one who offered 65 cents a day, was that he wished to keep down the price of saddletrees.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY, of Ohio, has appointed ex-Governor Forsaker to be trustee of the Ohio State University, in place of the late Hon. K. B. Hayes. It is not much of a position, but the tender of it is more agreeable than that of the hot end of a poker, as is common among Ohio politicians.

WHILE many members of Congress spend much more than their annual allowance of \$125 a year for stationery, Jerry Simpson has expended but \$5.88, and has drawn \$119.12 in hard cash. All of the Kansas Populists, except one, have made the same record. They do not write to constituents.

YESTERDAY the Populists and Democrats in the Nebraska Legislature elected Allen, a Democratic Populist, to succeed Senator Paddock, an intelligent man and useful Senator. Allen, like Martin, of Kansas, adheres to all the heresies to which Mr. Cleveland is hostile, and is with him only in his hostility to the protective tariff. Mr. Cleveland will scarcely thank Democrats for such Senators.

If it be true, as stated, that the United States Court grand jury will investigate the gambling houses in this city and the Roby race track, these institutions may be brought up with a short turn. The charge is that they are violating United States revenue laws by selling intoxicating liquors without a license. It is not safe to trifle with United States laws, and the gamblers would find Judge Baker a very different man to deal with from Judge Buskirk.

SOME of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet places seem to be going begging. These positions are not as highly regarded as they once were, either in respect of political honor or salary. The tendency in recent years has been to make them, as they really are, mere executive clerkships of a high grade, thus depriving them of much of their political prestige. The salary, which has been increased in fifty years, is no consideration to a rich man, and a poor man with a family cannot live on it in Washington.

THE story is vouched for that the late Justice Lamar, when a member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, said after a Cabinet meeting, one Tuesday: "I am glad that we do not have to meet the master again until Thursday." It is also related that one Democrat of national reputation, who was approached by a suggestion from Mr. Cleveland to enter his new Cabinet, and who declined with the utmost politeness, said afterwards to his friends that he had got through going to school. It is worthy of remark that none of the members of Mr. Cleveland's former Cabinet is seeking a position in the one now forming.

IN this issue may be found a letter from Hon. J. H. Claypool, of Connersville, upon the State finances, which contains some criticisms regarding the surplus which Auditor Henderson sees

in the future. Mr. Claypool, in his letter, applies the test of figures and an experience to the observations of the Auditor regarding a surplus and shows conclusively that there will be nothing of the kind if the Legislature follows his advice and reduces the levy for the general fund from 12 to 10 cents per \$100, but, instead, a deficit, unless the Legislature refuses to vote money to a number of worthy institutions and projects now before that body.

ILL-CONSIDERED LEGISLATION.

It is not often that a law-making body furnishes a more striking example of ill-considered legislation than our House of Representatives did on Monday, in dealing with the question of taxing foreign capital loaned within the State. After considerable discussion Mr. Fippen's bill to tax mortgages owned by nonresidents was defeated, as it deserved to be, for the reasons, mainly, that the tax would in the end fall on the mortgagee, and that it would drive foreign capital out of the State. The House had hardly voted down this measure before it turned around and passed another which embodied the same principle in a worse form. The second bill provided that the holder of any note or mortgage, upon bringing suit to collect, must aver and prove that the note or mortgage has been listed for taxation in this State, and the taxes thereon paid. The Fippen bill taxed all mortgages held by capitalists outside of the State, while the McMullen bill taxed only delinquent notes and mortgages, which would be less than 4 per cent. of the whole. The Fippen bill would have caught good loans as well as bad ones, while the McMullen bill would catch only bad ones. Yet the McMullen bill would do just as much harm as the Fippen bill, since such a threat hanging over delinquent mortgages, operating as a bar to foreclosure, would drive foreign capital out of the State quite as effectively as if all mortgages were taxed. Both bills embodied the same principle, though the McMullen bill in a worse form than the other, yet the House defeated one, and a few minutes later, under the operation of the previous question, passed the other. Its action in the latter case could only be attributed to lack of scrutiny or failure to apprehend the scope of the bill. True, the House soon recovered itself and voted to reconsider the matter, but it only avoided by a mere scratch passing a bill inherently bad, and which, in another form, it had just voted down. The incident shows the necessity of watchfulness in legislation.

The discussion on the Fippen bill afforded that gentleman opportunity to add another to the numerous proofs of his vast and varied misinformation. In arguing for the passage of the bill he declared that it involved "a round four hundred millions of dollars in Indiana, every dollar of which now escaped taxation." A little later he put the amount at \$300,000,000. A variation of \$100,000,000 does not make much difference where both statements are so wide of the truth. Where a person is absolutely ignorant of what he is talking about he might, perhaps, as well say one thing as another. If it were true, as Mr. Fippen stated, that the people of Indiana owe \$400,000,000 on mortgages held outside of the State, or anything like that sum, it would be the strongest possible argument against legislating to drive foreign capital out of the State. If his bill had passed not a dollar of foreign capital now loaned in Indiana would be reloaned when the present indebtedness falls due. Every mortgage would have been foreclosed at maturity, and there would have been no renewals. If one can imagine the situation the people would be in with \$400,000,000 of mortgages prematurely foreclosed, and that amount of capital suddenly withdrawn from the State, he can form some conception of the effect the passage of the Fippen bill would have had if the amount of foreign loans were what he stated. But, fortunately, Mr. Fippen's statement as to the amount of foreign capital loaned in the State is absurdly wide of the mark. The writer of this article has talked with two agents in this city who represent two foreign companies doing the largest loan business in this State, and they both agree that \$40,000,000 is an outside estimate of the total amount of foreign capital loaned on mortgages in Indiana. Both were of the opinion that the total of such loans is considerably less than this, including city and town property as well as farm loans. They both agree that the total amount of foreign capital loaned on farms could not possibly exceed \$20,000,000. It is obvious, therefore, that when Mr. Fippen talks about \$400,000,000 of foreign capital being loaned in Indiana he is simply drawing from his inexhaustible store of ignorance.

The McMullen bill, which comes up on reconsideration to-day, should be promptly defeated. It is worse than the Fippen bill, being quite as vicious and more silly. It would drive foreign capital out of the State quite as effectively as the Fippen bill, and would produce a good deal less revenue than the other, which would have produced very little. All such legislation recoils on the people.

THE CITY AND THE STREET-RAILROAD COMPANY.

A matter of great importance to this city, and which should receive the immediate attention of the Legislature, is the passage of an act conferring authority on the city to assess street-improvement taxes against the street-railroad company. As matters stand the city has no such authority. When the city's contract was made with the company, in other words, when the company's charter was granted, the city's power to make assessments for street improvements was only against lots abutting on the streets. No provision was made in the charter for assessing the company for such improvements, and it has continued to be exempt from such assessments by virtue of its contract with the city. The only obligation placed on the company by its charter is "to keep the tracks and two feet on the side of each rail in good repair." This does not con-

fer on the city any right to make assessments for street improvements, and as a matter of fact, it has not done so. The company has had the free use of the streets without paying anything towards their improvement, and its use of the streets amounts, in some cases, to a monopoly of them. It does about as it pleases with the streets, regardless of the rights or convenience of the public. For some weeks past the company has pushed the snow and ice off its tracks a few feet on both sides, causing almost impassable ridges which, with the accumulated dirt, are a great obstruction, and will eventually have to be removed by the city.

Now that the city has entered on an era of systematic street improvement it becomes important that it should have authority to assess the street-railroad company for the improvement of that portion of a street occupied by its tracks, and the Legislature should pass a bill conferring such authority. It is not right nor just that the owners of property abutting on a street occupied by the street-railroad company should be made to stand the entire cost of its improvement. The company has a very valuable franchise, and should be required to pay its share of the improvement of streets which it occupies. It is to be hoped the Legislature will not fail to act in this matter.

POLITICAL INGRATITUDE.

That was a sharp and merited thrust given by Senator Magee to his fellow-Senators who were advocating a repeal of that section of the election law which provides for advertising sample ballots. "You sit here and pass bill after bill for the farmers," he said, "but you would deny the man who fights for your party every day in the year the right to print these ballots. You climb over one another to put an additional doorkeeper on the Senate floor, and then talk about economy. No newspaper man has been here in the interest of this bill. The best investment that can be made is to have these ballots published." Mr. Magee is familiar with the newspaper business, and knows that the public expects a paper to be at the service of its party and its party's candidates from year's end to year's end, to give up its space when called upon, and to put aside profitable business for political convenience at any time—all for the party's sake and for glory. He has also probably encountered the fact that when State and county officers and legislators whom it has helped to elect, and who could not have been elected without it, are in a position to reciprocate a favor in a legitimate, honorable way by directing public advertising to its columns, such business, as a rule, goes to obscure and disreputable sheets because, according to the prevailing official argument, the latter must be kept in a friendly mood, and the respectable, high-class paper does not vary its opinions and principles according to its counting-room receipts. The Journal had nothing to do with the advertising clause of the ballot law as it now exists, and has taken no interest in the movement to repeal it, but is free to say that in expressing their disregard for newspapers in general as they do, the Senators who urge the repeal show the basest ingratitude to the county press to which they owe their present temporary prominence.

IMPORTANCE OF MODERATION.

There are indications of troubles between employers and employes on several important lines of railroad, sufficient already to cause anxiety. The differences which exist are not very well understood, but, at best, they are trivial compared with a series of strikes which would interrupt transportation to the great detriment of business and to the damage of every important industry in the country. The railroads of the country constitute its arterial system. When anything interferes to interrupt their business stagnation falls upon all industries. Both the employer and employe should consider this fact. More than that, experience should teach them that loss and injury, and nothing else, can come from strikes. In several instances railroad managers have destroyed their business for months and deprived the stockholders of dividends for years rather than yield in a minor matter. Employes have lost their positions for a long time or permanently, thereby bringing loss to themselves and often suffering to their families. In the end settlement comes by compromise, which could just as well have been made before as after a strike of weeks, during which property has been destroyed and the aid of the police and courts invoked to protect property or suppress violence. Railroad managers owe it to the business of the country and to the States from which they have received their franchises to spare no effort to prevent the threatened interruption of business. Railroad employes owe it to the great body of wage-earners not to force strikes which will shut down factories and turn thousands idle into the streets without the means of livelihood, and enhance the cost of living to those who have saved a little money. Anything like a general strike at the present time would be likely to destroy every flattering prospect for business and industry. Cool judgment and moderation can avert the danger and save both parties from injury and loss to every interest. Better compromise now than at the end of a strike. Concession now by both parties will not mean defeat. Compromise at the end will be defeat, loss and disgrace for both.

INCREASED EXPENDITURE OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

During the year which ended Oct. 31, 1892, the maintenance of the one insane hospital in the State cost \$216,090.62. During the corresponding fiscal year of 1893 the cost of the maintenance of the four insane hospitals was: Central, \$232,035.25; Northern, \$84,999.93; Eastern, \$84,932.10; Southern, \$78,111.04; total, \$500,078.32. That is, in ten years the cost of the maintenance of the hospitals for the insane has more than doubled, rising from \$216,090.62 in 1882 to \$500,078.32 in 1892. Where \$1 was spent for maintenance in 1882 \$2.30 was

spent in 1892. This increase is partially accounted for on the ground that a considerable number of insane persons who were maintained by the counties in poor asylums ten years ago are now sent to the hospitals, but the increased expenditure for maintenance calls for more than double the number of patients in the hospitals in 1892 than in 1882. If the number has been more than doubled in a decade, and there is now a call for more buildings to accommodate more applicants, is there not something radically wrong with the system? The fact that the amount expended for salaries and wages exceeds the cost of subsistence in the insane hospitals leads the public to suspect that, like the Legislature, more persons are employed than are needed. The recent circular of Secretary Johnson shows that the cost of sugar, butter, poultry, etc., in the Central hospital was about twice as much per patient as it was in any of the other hospitals. The Journal has called attention to these facts, taken from Mr. Johnson's reports, time and again, but no more attention is paid to them than to the showing that the trustees of the Central hospital paid three market prices for plumbing material.

It may be added that while there is no material increase in the cost of the maintenance of the institutions for the deaf and the blind in ten years, the money appropriated for the maintenance of the prisons has increased from \$145,590.45 in 1883 to \$189,416.99 in 1892, or \$43,826.54, which means that \$1.31 was spent in the maintenance of the prisons in 1892 where \$1 was spent in 1883. The number of inmates cannot have increased 10 per cent. during the decade, and the prices of all articles needed for the running of prisons were lower in 1892 than in 1883. How can the increase of cost of maintenance be accounted for during the ten years, except on the ground of an unnecessary employment of party dependents?

THE American Protective Tariff League will publish from week to week in the American Economist the votes of each State and congressional district in 1890 and 1892, covering, as far as possible, territory which admits of comparisons, the object being to show the relative strength of both parties. The returns from Nebraska are given for both years, and show that from 1890 to 1892 the vote of the Republican party was increased 10,000; that the vote of the Democratic party fell off 35,000, that of the People's party nearly 2,000, while that of the Prohibition party was increased 1,000. Nebraska was one of the States which went wild with the Alliance craze in 1890. The comparative vote shows that it made decided progress back to Republicanism in 1892.

The following appears as a Washington special to the Indianapolis News:

"President Harrison declines any responsibility for the editorial which appeared in the Indianapolis Journal and was telegraphed throughout the country by the press association last night, respecting the appointment of Judge Jackson. The editorial, speaking with an air of authority, says:

"The President was driven to the disagreeable necessity of nominating a Democrat by the kicking Republicans and bolters of the Senate. It becomes the Republican kickers, authors and mischievous makers, after having forced President Harrison to seek support outside of the Republican ranks, to censure him for nominating a Democrat."

Speaking for the President, this morning an authority said: "The editorial does not represent the President's views in regard to the nomination of Judge Jackson, nor the motives which impelled him to make the nomination. It seems to have been written under a misconception entirely of the President's position."

It was not necessary for any person, on behalf of President Harrison, to disclaim responsibility for the editorial in the Journal. The Journal would be the last to claim the right to speak for the President on any subject, although it has had the honor of agreeing with very often. The President is too busy to be meddling with newspaper management, and has never been in the habit of bringing his views to the public in that way. The editorial in the Journal was based on current dispatches and what the Journal conceived to be the true situation. Nobody but the editor and proprietor of the Journal is responsible for its views on this or any other matter.

"The Sentinel did not put too strong when it declared that if the encampment should fail through any neglect of the Legislature it would be held against the party and the persons responsible." These were the words of an active Democrat in the Statehouse, yesterday, referring to the holding up of the two bills upon which the success of the encampment depends. The words of the Sentinel, by which allusion was made, are as follows:

"If the encampment should be a failure for reasons which are chargeable to the Legislature the disgrace brought upon the State will be blacker forever the reputation of the men who became responsible for it. No such ill-fated excuses as are now offered in justification of opposition to the appropriation will relieve these men from responsibility for dishonoring the State. Party prejudices are not safe guides in legislation. There are times when patriotic duty and public interests cannot be turned aside without a calling to account."

A WOMAN's exchange, properly operated, is found to be a useful institution wherever established, and the women who are preparing to open one in this city are doing a good work. These exchanges afford a means by which women who cannot leave their homes, but yet find it necessary to earn money, can get their handwork before the public. The products of home labor, for which there is a demand, or for which a market can be made, are innumerable, including, as they do, needlework in its many varieties, bread, cake, confectionery, pickles, preserves, salads and other dainty results of the cook's art. One feature which has proved profitable in many places, and for which there is certainly an opening in Indianapolis, is a restaurant or luncheon room where most of the food served is home-cooked and of the best quality, because none other is accepted by the managers. But unless such an adjunct to the exchange is made attractive from the start in every respect, the undertaking had better not be attempted. Enough restaurants of an inferior sort, started by women of benevolent purpose, have come to grief in this city.

THE Board of Public Works, in their annual report, discuss the question of street-cleaning and sweeping very competently, concluding:

The board has at this time contracts with the Indianapolis Sweeping Company, Robert Thomas and Isaac Reeder, to do the work of street

sweeping and cleaning. All sweeping contracts have been made to expire June 1, 1894. Thirty-eight improved streets are being cleaned by independent contractors, in all 15.43 miles in length, at a total cost to the property-owners for the season of \$13,501.70.

If this is the case the contract is either a very loose one or it is continually violated. There is not a square of asphalt pavement in the city that is kept tolerably clean, even in good weather, while in bad weather they are intolerably dirty. The sweeping raises a dust and removes a little surface dirt, but the permanent deposit remains undisturbed.

ONE thing is certain. If the two sets of signatures to the duplicate copies of the McDonald will be forgeries, they are uncommonly accurate and artistic forgeries. The opinions held by persons equally well qualified to judge of the handwriting prove this.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

By Association.

Watts—How do you spell "whisky"—"K-y," or "K-e-y?"

Potts—"K-y." Same as Kentucky.

Willing to Aid.

Mr. Gotrox—That confounded rheumatism is making my leg ache awfully.

His Nephew—Er—your better have it pulled!

Demand for Consideration.

Briggs—I have never told you about the smart things my little boy does and says, have I?

Briggs—You never have.

Briggs—Then don't you think you can find it convenient to lend me \$25?

Where It Would Shine.

Mrs. Flag—Go to your father, Tommy, and ask him what he thinks of the nice hair-cut mamma gave you.

Mr. Flag (after inspection)—It isn't much as a hair-cut, but the job would do very well as an exhibit in the "woman's work" department at the Columbian fair.

What Is the Difference—?

"What is the difference," asked the society editor of the sporting editor, "between your department in this great educational newspaper and the boys' clothing department of a dry-goods store?"

"One is full of knickerbockers and the other full of knicker-bickers," answered the sporting editor, and the doleful squeak of the funny man's machine was the only sound they heard.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

AN American girl rules the republic of Guatemala through her husband, the President, General Barrios. She is the leader of all woman movements in that country.

THE King of Greece has a salary of \$800,000, and finds it all little enough when he has to foot the bills of a stud of two hundred horses, and to pay the expenses of his royal position.

A SCHOLARSHIP of \$200 is offered by the Vassar Students Aid Society to the student passing the best examination for admission to the freshman class of Vassar College, the examinations to be held in June, 1893.

LILIANE VON LEVETZOW, whom Goethe admired and wished to marry when he was seventy and she seventeen, reached her nineteenth birthday recently, at the castle of Trilzietz, in Bohemia. She is the subject of Goethe's "Tribute of Passion."

THE Council of Snobishness, Wash., recently decided that whisky should be furnished to smallpox patients at \$7 per gallon. It now appears that the smallpox epidemic is increasing, not in its virulence, but so long as the city shall furnish \$7 whisky in unlimited quantities.

MRS. BAYARD TAYLOR is gentle and refined. Her eyes are blue and her hair blonde, streaked with white. She dresses entirely in black since her widowhood, though in her earlier years she wore blue a great deal, as it was the color which was supposed to be especially becoming.

LADY FLORENCE DIXIE makes a suggestion to women suffragists. She advocates a bit of deception on the part of women who yearn to vote. It is to do the masculine garb at the time of registering, to register as a male citizen, and then, on the day of voting, to "impersonate" again one of the stern sex.

It has been a long time since Frank Stockton wrote "The Lady or the Tiger," but nearly every young lady who is introduced to him begins by saying: "Mr. Stockton, I have a question to ask you just to satisfy my curiosity." Here the question can be asked he replies that he cannot tell whether the lady or the tiger held the gate indicated by the semi-barbaric princess. A look of weariness then overspreads Mr. Stockton's genial face and he changes the conversation.

The chance that Gen. John Corse, who "held the fort" at Allatoona, and after a terrible battle declared that he could "whip all hell yet," may again be appointed to office, recalls to the Boston Globe this incident: When he was appointed postmaster of Boston the newspapers were full of stories of his valor, and scores of clippings were sent to him at his home in Winchester. Receptions of the phrase "not quiet yet" were abundant. At length one day his wife, half in jest and half in feeling of annoyance, said to the General: "There is no consolation at all, and that is why you have got through licking all hell, and will occupy yourself for some time to come in licking postage stamps."

WE SURELY DO.

We don't let key sidewalks
They keep us on our guard;
And so to show our sentiments
We sit down on them hard.

—Kansas City Journal.

Clarkson's Criticism of the President.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The harsh criticisms of the President by Mr. Clarkson on account of the recent appointment of Judge Jackson to the Supreme Court come from such a source with very bad grace. His friendship for the President will be taken for what it is worth by many who watched his actions at Minneapolis. It does not lie in the month of Mr. Clarkson to charge General Harrison with a "gross betrayal of public trust and party faith." Mr. Clarkson is not exactly the man to make such charges. He seems to have forgotten his own conduct and management at Minneapolis, where, as chairman of the Republican national committee, in accordance with recognized party traditions, he should have acted with the strictest impartiality between the contending candidates; but, on the contrary, he made himself studiously obnoxious as the head and front of the opposition to General Harrison, which was, to say the least, an outrageous breach of decorum and of party discipline. Individually, as a Republican, Mr. Clarkson had the undisputed privilege to be for any candidate he pleased, but as chairman of the national committee it was his duty to keep both sides out, and not to treat the losing candidate as management at Minneapolis. He was not to be a candidate whom he personally favored in the offensive manner he did. His conduct does not reflect much credit upon himself or the Republican party. He was chairman of the national committee, and it was his duty to be a distinguished Republican as a national disgrace. F. K. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7.

Funny in Spite of Himself.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

We take it that the great solemnity of editor Clark Schurz is likely to make the editorial in Harper's Weekly still more humorous than heretofore. Mr. Schurz works along different lines from most humorists, but he gets there just the same.

A Good Example.

Kansas City Journal.

On the theory that the judiciary should be kept above the level of partisanship it must be admitted that the President has set an admirable example—an example which, if occasion presents, his Democratic successor will no doubt promptly ignore.

As Likely as Not.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

In all probability the man who is behind the act just is your grim old Uncle Adlai E.

ANOTHER POPULIST CHOSEN.

W. V. Allen Elected Senator to Succeed A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska.

Formerly a Republican, but Left that Party to Accept a Judgeship Offered by the Independent—Peller Speaks for Martin.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 7.—Nebraska's long-drawn-out senatorial fight ended at noon to-day, when a successor to Senator Paddock was selected in the person of Judge William V. Allen, of Madison county. When the joint convention was called to order to-day all the members were present with the exception of Clark. The total number of votes cast was 131. Every Independent and Democrat voted for Judge Allen. He received seventy votes. At the Republican caucus last night John M. Thurston formally withdrew and the Republicans decided to vote for Paddock to-day. Accordingly he got the full Republican strength, with two exceptions. Kynner voted for Paul Vandervoort and Picketts cast his vote for Governor Crounse. To elect sixty-six votes were required. Lieutenant-governor Major's announcement that Allen had been duly elected was received with wild applause from the Populists, participated in mildly by the Democrats. The Senator-elect was escorted to the hall, where he spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Legislature—I thank you for this distinguished mark of your confidence and esteem. When I came to this assembly a week ago I had no purpose of becoming a candidate for this office. I am deeply sensible of the great honor and I feel very much under a great responsibility. If I am permitted to enter upon the discharge of my duties I assure you that it will be with a caution and care and the conservatism due the exalted office and the exalted trust it carries with it. It would be improper for me on this occasion to say more than I thank you heartily and cordially again for this distinguished honor.

William Vincent Allen was born at Midway, Madison county, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1847. In 1856 he moved to Iowa. He enlisted at the age of fifteen years with Company G, Thirty-second Iowa, in the war of the rebellion. He carried a musket which was nearly as big as himself, for three years. He studied law with L. L. Ainsworth, of West Union, Ia. Nine years ago he came to Nebraska, locating at Madison county, where, his present home. His conversion to the Populist idea of politics occurred during the campaign of 1890, and since that time he has been an enthusiastic and constant in the advocacy of the party's principles. In the fall of 1892 he was nominated by the Populists for judge of the Ninth judicial district and was elected. Previous to this going over to the Populists he was an enthusiastic Republican and was a member of the State convention of 1890 and took an earnest and active part in that campaign, stumping the State for his party ticket. Judge Allen is an enthusiastic Grand Army man, and on every possible occasion gives evidence of his love for the old soldier, taking prominent parts in the State and district encampments. He is a giant in stature, and it is said his mental caliber is consistent with his physical make-up.

Martin Aired to Present His Credentials.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Judge John Martin, the Senator-elect from Kansas, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Plumb, now being filed by Mr. Perkins under appointment by the Governor, was on the floor of the Senate to-day. His advent in Washington opens a new question concerning the legality of his election and the probability of his being permitted to take his seat. If Mr. Martin follows the advice of Mr. Peller, as he probably will, no issue in the Kansas case will be raised until the closing days of the present session. Mr. Peller to-day said that owing to the lateness of the session, which ends this Congress, and the fact that he is not understood the legislation of interest to the people of Kansas, and had it well in hand, that he had suggested to Mr. Martin that he refrain from presenting his credentials until toward the close of the session. Mr. Peller also stated that he presumed there would be some discussion over the legality of the election, but that he would interpose anything that would consume the time of the Senate, every hour of which would be needed. With reference to the legality of the election, Mr. Peller said the only question that could be raised was whether there had been a legal election. He believed there had been, but in the event that the Senate decided otherwise it would simply result in an appointment by the Governor, and the present Governor of Kansas would, he said, appoint Judge Martin.

Stolen Ballots Found.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 7.—The ballots cast in the Third precinct at the November election, upon which H. L. Moore, the fusionist candidate for Congress, intended to base his contest against Congressman Funston, were stolen from the County Clerk Bruce. When the taking of depositions in the contest case was begun the ballots could not be found. This morning a package containing the ballots was found at the gate of the premises of C. H. Carpenter, No. 612 Ann street, next door to the home of County Clerk Bruce. The package had been opened and tampered with, and, of course, Mr. Moore cannot now use them in the preparation of his case.

Bribery Charges to Be Investigated.

CHICAGO, Wyo., Feb. 7.—In the Senate this morning a committee was appointed to investigate the published charges that criminal attempts had been made to prevent members of the Senate from participating in the joint ballot for Senator. Another session followed when Mr. Holliday, of Albany, offered a resolution to investigate the charges preferred in a morning paper that certain New York Democrats had bribed and split away Republican members of the legislature.

KENTUCKIANS SWINDLED.

Twenty-Seven Put Up \$50 Each for "Green Goods," but Failed to Get the "Queer."

OWENSBORO, Ky., Feb. 7.—The "green-goods" man's seductive circular has got in its work in a peculiar way at Owensboro, Ohio county. Four years ago B. F. Wallace, a resident of that county, was so carried away with the "green-goods" proposition that he made a trip to New York, and was only saved from losing \$800 by his brothers being with him. This did not satisfy Wallace, and he continued to think over the matter. Finally it occurred to him that he would make up a club, purchase wealth at a small cost, and then use it to make the deal for \$120 and expenses. He says he declined to go to New York, but met one of the men in Newark, N. J. He paid the money and got a value of wealth, which, when he got away, he found to be a package of paper with a ten-dollar bill and a two-dollar bill on the top and bottom of the pile. This he had when he returned, and told the story which he avers to.